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it is an eloquent tribute to the force of the Public Defender sentiment and is unquestionably a step in the evolution towards public defense.

All of these various activities prove conclusively that the time is past when the Public Defender movement can be regarded as the hobby of so-called "sentimental reformers." Modern society is recognizing the fact—as did many older civilizations—that accused persons are legally entitled to a proper and adequate defense. The state must safeguard innocence as well as punish guilt. Otherwise our highly prized "presumption of innocence" is a meaningless phrase.

The rapidly increasing sentiment for a real "equality before the law" cannot be ignored. The Public Defender idea is sanctioned by precedent and experience in this and other countries. It is justified both from the standpoint of efficiency and economy. A proper and just administration of the criminal law requires the adoption universally of this essentially humane proposal. An enlightened and progressive public will demand the same rights for the poor man accused of crime as are given to those more fortunately situated.—Mayer C. Goldman of the New York City Bar.

PAROLE—PROBATION

Adult Probation: Ten Years' Experience in Indiana.—Ten years' statistics on the operation of the probation law are now available, the law having been in force since April 1, 1907.

Judges of the several circuit and criminal courts are authorized by this law to suspend the sentence of persons convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who have pleaded guilty to such a charge, except for the crimes of murder, arson, rape, treason and kidnapping. The statute is based on the assumption that it is possible to reclaim many law-breakers without fixing upon them the stigma of prison life.

So far as this law applies to misdemeanants, there are no available statistics of results. When the sentence is to one of the state prisons or the reformatory, however, the probationed offender is thereafter in the legal custody and control of the institution to which he would have been sent, and is subject to the rules and regulations governing paroled prisoners, including supervision by its parole officers. Of this class the institutions named keep accurate records.

In the ten years the law has been in operation sentence was suspended in the case of 2,104 men and 59 women, 662 of whom otherwise would have had to go to the state prison, 1,442 to the reformatory, and 59 to the woman's prison, a total of 2,163. The law provides that if these persons on probation violate their probation, the original sentence shall be carried out. This was done in the case of 267 prisoners, while 406 others who were delinquent had not been apprehended up to the close of the fiscal year. These 673 constituted 31.1 per cent of the whole number placed on probation. The percentage of violations reported from the different institutions was as follows: The state prison, 25.52; the reformatory, 33.76; the woman's prison, 30.57. Of the remaining 1,490, 15 died, 204 were under supervision April 1, 1917, 1,266 had been discharged, and 5 had been pardoned by the Governor.

The reports from the state prison show that of the 662 whose sentence to that institution had been suspended, 70 were reporting at the close of the year, 4 had died and 419 had been discharged. There were 169 delinquents, of whom 75 were apprehended and taken to prison.

The reformatory reports 1,442 men placed under its supervision, 129 of

whom were reporting at the close of the year, 7 had died, 815 had been discharged and 486 were delinquent. One hundred and eighty-three of these delinquent men had been sent to the reformatory.

From the woman's prison the reports indicate 59 women under supervision, of whom 5 were reporting at the close of the year, 32 had been discharged and 18 were delinquent, 9 of the latter having been taken to prison.

Operations of Suspended Sentence Lay April 1, 1907, to April 1, 1917.

	State Prison	Reform- atory	Woman's Prison	Total
Discharged	419	815	32	1,266
Pardoned by Governor.....	..	5	..	5
Committed for violation.....	75	183	9	267
Delinquent	94	303	9	406
Died	4	7	4	15
Awaiting employment
Reporting	70	129	5	204
Total	662	1,442	59	2,163
Percentage of violations.....	25.6	33.7	30.5	31.1

AMOS W. BUTLER,

Secy., Commission on Charities and Correction, Indianapolis.

Examination for Chief Probation Officer in the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Illinois.—On January 22, 1918, the written portion of a competitive examination of candidates for the office of Chief Juvenile Probation Officer for Cook County, Illinois, was held in Chicago. This office does not come under the provisions of the Civil Service Law in that state. The Circuit Court judges in the county, one of whom is the Juvenile Court judge, are authorized by law to make the appointment. When Mr. Joel Hunter recently resigned as Chief Probation Officer the judges followed a precedent that had been set several years ago when Mr. Hunter began his eminently successful career; they agreed to leave it in the hands of the Juvenile Court Judge, the Hon. Victor P. Arnold, to make the appointment in whatsoever manner he himself might choose. Judge Arnold thereupon invited a group of citizens of the county to constitute a committee to hold an examination after the manner of a civil service commission. This committee was given full authority by the judge to fix a time for the proposed examination, to advertise it and to proceed in all matters according to their own judgment. He, on his part, said that he would appoint whomsoever the committee should place at the head of the list.

The following are the names of the members of the committee who conducted the examination:

Robert H. Gault, Northwestern University.

Amelia Sears, Civic Director, Woman's City Club, Chicago.

Dr. Herman M. Adler, Director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, Chicago, and Criminologist for the State of Illinois.

Each of these committeemen by previous agreement prepared a list of questions independently in advance of the written examination, and on the morning of the 22nd they selected from the three groups the questions as printed below, which were adopted for the written examination.

The papers were read by each committeeman. The answer to each suc-